

SAYS LONDON
EXCHANGE IS
SOON TO OPEN

Paish, Adviser to British
Treasury, Sees Resump-
tion of Trading.

TALKS WITH M'ADOO
AND GREGORY HERE

Expert Declares Our Mar-
ket Needn't Fear Great
Liquidation.

ENGLISH BANKS TO
AID IN PROTECTION

Says London Has Gold to Spare,
but Expects U. S. to Pay
Her Debts.

The presence in this city of Sec-
retary McAdoo of the Treasury and
attorney General Gregory, coincident
with the arrival yesterday of the
British Ambassador, Sir George Paish,
former editor of "The Statist," of London,
and now official adviser of the British
Treasury, gave rise to reports of con-
ferences of great international im-
portance between these officials and
prominent New York bankers.

Sir George was accompanied by Basil
Blackett, of the British Treasury.
They will confer with the members of
the Federal Reserve Board in Wash-
ington in a few days over ways and
means for bettering the international
financial situation.

They went to Washington late in the
afternoon, and last evening Sir George
and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British
Ambassador, who has been acting with
Secretary McAdoo to bring about this
international conference.

Aside from the subject of re-estab-
lishing foreign exchange the question
of the reopening of the Stock Exchange
in New York, to follow the resumption
of business on the London exchange,
will be an important subject of con-
sideration for Sir George and the United
States Treasury officials.

It is understood that English banks
will assist in protecting American se-
curities and there will be no calling of
in on such securities when the
market in England expires on Nov-
ember 4.

Sir George Paish and Mr. McAdoo
will also take up the question of cotton
exports, which is now occupying a large
share of the attention of American
financiers. Sir George believes that,
with the American exchanges open, the
flow of cotton and other American
products to Great Britain will be fac-
ilitated.

Sir George's attitude toward the
financial future was optimistic. He
said he thought England would suc-
cessfully meet the crises caused by the
war.

At the pier here to meet Paish and
Blackett were George E. Roberts, Di-
rector of the Mint, and Theodore H.
Trox.

Sir George visited the financial dis-
trict, but held no formal conferences
with bankers. These, it was said,
would come after he had talked with
the Washington authorities. Yesterday
he was merely renewing some old
acquaintances, going to see among others
J. P. Morgan and Albert H. Wiggin,
chairman of the Clearing House com-
mittee.

Once on shore, the British economist
was disinclined to discuss in detail the
reasons for his visit. On the way up
the bay in the Baltic, however, he
spoke with considerable freedom, say-
ing that he and his colleagues, Mr.
Blackett, were here as representatives
of the British government, come to get
information which would eventually be
used in service in devising methods
to restore order and a working
basis to the disturbed international
markets.

We are coming to get information
and to discuss the whole financial situ-
ation. The oldest average ten miles.
The Treasury officials at Wash-
ington and financiers in New York,
said Sir George.

Concerning the establishment of an
international clearing house he said:
"It is an entirely new thing to me. I
know of no definite plan. Our pur-
pose will be to get information, rather
than to make proposals. We ex-
pect to go over the whole financial
situation, receiving suggestions and get-
ting ideas whereby we may improve
the situation between the United
States and Europe."

He was asked when he thought the
Stock Exchange would open.
"I don't know," he said, "within a
reasonable time," Mr. Blackett put in
his words:

"We don't want to commit ourselves
to any definite time for the reopening
of the Stock Exchange, but the mor-
atorium will be off on November 4, and
the general expectation is that before
that date some plan will have been ar-
ranged whereby the London exchange
will be reopened."

"The situation," said Sir George,
concerning questions relative to the
reopening of the Stock Exchange and
the amount of the loan to the United
States, is not a matter of local im-
portance. It is a matter of world im-
portance. I believe that what
is needed is a loan of \$200,000,000
to the United States. As to the date of
reopening the exchange I can say
nothing."

Normal Conditions in England.
Financial conditions in England are
now practically normal. When war was

BERKMAN RAPS SCHOOLS
Says Children Are Taught Mil-
itarism and War Worship.

Public schools should be sacrificed
in the interests of peace, is the belief
of Alexander Berkman, and if the an-
archist had his way all children would
be kept away from school. Berkman
spoke last night in the Brownsville
Labor Lyceum, East New York.

"School children are instilled with
the spirit of patriotism, and, therefore,
of militarism," he said. "No wonder
that the spirit is fostered and comes
to prevail. They are taught that
the American soldiers and other
military men are heroes, and are made
to look up to them."

Berkman had words of harshness for
the European socialists, declaring that
they should have taken the bullets in
their breasts rather than have gone to
war.

FEARS FOR HER SOLDIER
English Husband of Yonkers
Girl Reported Killed.

Uncertain as to the fate of her sol-
dier husband, Mrs. Hazel Morris Brown
Shott returned to her parents' home,
245 North Broadway, Yonkers, yester-
day, having come from England on
the Mauretania. Her husband is Cap-
tain Henry H. Shott, of the British
army. He went to France with his
command at the beginning of the war.
Mrs. Shott in London received re-
ports that her husband had been killed
in the fighting about Mons, but they
were not verified officially. The war
office has a name on the list of miss-
ing. She met Captain Shott in Eng-
land, and the news of her betrothal
was cabled from London last May.
Captain Shott served through the
Boer war and received a medal for
gallantry.

48 HOURS MORE RAIN
Weather Man's Sure 46-Day
Drought Is Broken.

There will be plenty of rain all
through the Eastern states for at least
forty-eight hours more. The weather
man said so late last night. Indica-
tions are that the rainfall will be of
sufficient volume to replenish the vari-
ous sources of water supply which have
suffered badly in many sections. The
drought of forty-six days, just broken,
has been the most serious visited upon
this section in the last forty-four
years.

That a substantial rainfall is in
progress is indicated by the fact that
practically every Weather Bureau sta-
tion east of the Mississippi reported
rain yesterday.

From Connecticut comes the news
that the forest fires that have been
raging in various parts of the state
have been materially checked, and that
tobacco growers are jubilant over the
much needed dampness, which keeps
the crop in the best condition.

ALIMONY BURDEN
REDUCED BY WAR

Court Holds Wall Street Wives
Should Moderate Their
Requests.

Wall Street alimony found a friend
yesterday, when Justice Donnelly took
official cognizance in adjusting an alim-
ony proceeding of war conditions that
prevail in the financial district.

George W. Thompson, a member of
the stock brokerage firm of Davies,
Thompson & Co., was the husband who
received the judicial dispensation. Mrs.
Elizabeth H. Thompson, daughter of
former Governor William H. Hunt of
Porto Rico, is suing for a divorce, \$5,000
a year alimony and counsel fee. Her
counsel told Justice Donnelly that
Thompson used to spend \$14,000 a year
to maintain his family, which includes
two children.

This was "before the war."
The court reserved decision, but in-
dicated that he would not award Mrs.
Thompson \$5,000 a year, nor does he
pay alimony suitable to the present
emergency, with permission for the
plaintiff to move to increase the alim-
ony when business picks up in the
financial district.

NEBULAR THEORY
DOUBTED AT LICK

Observatory Scientists Find
Nebulae Are Worlds of
the Past.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 16.—The nebular
hypothesis of the origin of worlds,
which presupposes that nebulae are the
stuff of which worlds are made, is all
wrong, according to conclusions just
formulated by the scientists of Lick
Observatory. According to this new
dictum, nebulae are the stuff into which
worlds have been smashed by cata-
clysms of nature—nebulae represent
fourth stage of the evolution of the
universe.

This conclusion is based on the dis-
covery that the older stars become the
faster they travel through space. The
discovery was announced by the ob-
servatory astronomers. The average
speed of various nebulae of the
heavens has been observed. The aver-
age speed of forty nebulae was found
to be twenty miles a second. One
nebula was found to be rushing toward
the earth at the rate of 100 miles a
second, and another receding from it
at eighty-five miles a second. The
youngest stars travel through space at
an average rate of about four miles an
hour. The oldest average ten miles.
The incredible speed of the nebulae, it
is declared, suggests that they are older
than the stars—not younger, as has
been supposed for a century, or even
since the days of Sir William Herschel.

Register! Register! Register!!!
Positively the last chance. So far regis-
tration has been below what it should
have been. Many have neglected their
duty. Have you? If so, get your name
on the books at once.

SAVE LONDON
FROM AIR FOE,
PLEA TO U. S.

Zeppelin Fleet Prepares
to Attack Paris and
British Capital.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH
ASKS WILSON AID

Two Hundred Olympic
Passengers Join in Aero
Bomb Protest.

AGHAST AT KILLING
OF NON-COMBATANTS

Germans Might Halt at Yankee
Request, Belief of Men Who
Urge Intervention.

"Unless the United States intervenes
at once London and Paris will be at-
tacked and fired by a fleet of German
Zeppelins. The attack is not far off,
and the only power that can stay the
hand of the unscrupulous German is
the United States."

This statement was made last night
on board the White Star liner Olympic
by F. Hopkinson Smith, the author and
painter, who returned from Glasgow
after a trip of five months abroad.

As soon as the Olympic docked Mr.
Smith mailed to President Wilson a
set of resolutions protesting against
the use of bombs dropped from aero-
planes and Zeppelins upon women and
children. It was signed by two hun-
dred prominent passengers on the
Olympic, and with it Mr. Smith sent
the following personal letter to the
President:

"I have the honor to forward to you
the inclosed memorandum, which ex-
plains itself. We earnestly beg that
some steps may be taken to forestall,
before it is too late, the setting free
of the fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes
which are now preparing for this dead-
ly work. We feel it is not a question
of neutrality, but a question of human-
ity, and that any power refusing to
heed your wise and humane counsel
will forfeit the sympathy of the world."

Ask Wilson to Intervene.

The meeting which was held on
board the Olympic on Thursday night
in aid of the Red Cross authorized the
following resolutions:

That a copy of these resolutions be
forwarded to the President of the
United States, accompanied by a per-
sonal letter, begging him in the in-
terests of humanity to protest, as far as
lay within his power, against the con-
tinuance of this practice.

First—Because it is contrary to the
interests of all self-respecting nations
to see a nation, as Germany, using the
name of humanity to protect, as far as
lay within his power, against the con-
tinuance of this practice.

Second—As being sure to alienate
every particle of sympathy from those
indorsing such outrages, and
Third—As not only brutal and cruel
in the last degree, but without any
other military advantage than the ter-
rorizing, maiming and killing of in-
nocent non-combatants who are helpless
against such attacks.

Mr. Smith said that few in this
country realize what a menace threat-
ens London. He predicted that there
would be many innocent women and
children killed in their beds and in
the streets if the United States did not
step in and help Germany.

"London," he said, "is being at-
tacked by Zeppelins, and it is coming
as sure as fate. The Germans are
rushing their work on the air
fleet, and I hope sincerely that the
United States will advise them to aban-
don it before it is too late. I am con-
fident certain that the United States
will heed a warning from this government."

"I am a disciple of neutrality. I be-
lieve firmly in the President's ideas
of neutrality. It is not a question of
neutrality, but a question of human-
ity. It is brutal, and in the name
of humanity it should be stopped."

Fire Is German Boast.

He said that Germans are openly
boasting that they have no desire to
take Paris. They say they will set it
on fire and that they will burn Lon-
don, so that Berlin, the only city worth
while in all the world, may prosper
and grow.

"When I left London the city was
in darkness every night. By darkness
I mean that every light is out. A
wealthy friend of mine told me he
had a certain light to look out for.
He had assumed the responsibility for
the putting out of that street light at
the proper hour each night and seeing
that it was kept out. It is the same
everywhere."

Ostend Occupied by Germans;
Aerial Bombs Thrown on Dunkirk;
Seventh British Warship Sunk

BRITAIN LOSES
CRUISER, SUNK
BY SUBMARINE

German Craft Torpedoes
the Hawke in North Sea
—Misses the Theseus.

327 MEN PERISH;
400 IN THE CREW

Rule Compelling Each
Ship to Look Out for It-
self Prevents Rescues.

TRAWLER SAVES 52;
21 TAKEN FROM RAFT

English Naval Losses Now Seven
—Enemy's List Is Longer (18),
but Less Important.

London, Oct. 16.—One more keel has
been added to the British naval losses
in the war, the cruiser Hawke having
been sunk by a German submarine in
northern waters yesterday. As in the
case of the other ships which the Ger-
mans have destroyed by means of sub-
marines, only a few of her crew
escaped. Probably 327 men were lost.

Of the ill fated vessel's crew three
petty officers and forty-nine men are
reported to have been rescued by a
trawler, while one officer and twenty
men are said to have escaped on a raft.
The Hawke is believed to have had on
board a crew of 400 men.

The cruiser Theseus, which was also
attacked by the same submarine that
sank the Hawke, which was her sister
ship, obeyed the Spartan but neces-
sary instructions issued by the Ad-
miralty when so many lives were lost
through the Cressy and the Hogue
going to the assistance of the Aboukir
when the latter was torpedoed, and
turned away from the perishing crew
of the Hawke. That the Theseus her-
self was not sunk was due to the bad
aim of the enemy.

Admiralty Report.

The Admiralty gave out the follow-
ing announcement concerning the loss
of the Hawke:

"His majesty's ship Theseus, Cap-
tain Hugh Edwards, was attacked by
a submarine in the northern waters of
the North Sea yesterday afternoon,
but was missed. His majesty's ship
Hawke, Captain M. P. E. T. Williams,
was attacked about the same time and
was sunk."

"The following officers, with forty-
nine men of the crew, have been
landed at Aberdeen from a trawler:
Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner
James Dennis and Acting Gunner
Harry Eitt."

Later the Admiralty announced ad-
ditional survivors, consisting of Lieuten-
ant Commander Roseman and Lieu-
tenant men, who were saved by a raft.
Sydney Austin, mentioned in the Ad-
miralty report, bears a charmed life.
He was one of the few survivors of the
cruiser Hogue. After the sinking of
that vessel he was transferred to the
Hawke. Thus within a few weeks he
has survived two submarine attacks.

The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy
and Hogue, was a Chatham, so that
town is again in mourning.

This disaster follows by about three
weeks the sinking in the North Sea of
the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue
and Cressy. These vessels succumbed
to the attack of a German submarine,
and with them some 60 British officers
and 1,400 men went to their death.

British Naval Losses.

The complete list includes the cruiser
Amphion (sunk by a mine August 6),
Pathfinder (torpedoed September 10),
Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pegasus
and Hawke and the torpedo gunboat
Speedy. Against this the British Ad-
miralty claims four German cruisers,
two torpedo boat destroyers, one tor-
pedo boat, three submarines and eight
armed commerce destroyers. Omitting
the armed merchantmen, the aggregate
warship tonnage lost to England is, of
course, much greater than that to Ger-
many.

The last ships, with the exception of
the cruiser Amphion and the subma-
rines, were older craft used for scout-
ing purposes, the ships intended for
the sterner work of a fleet action being
held in safer waters for the day when
German fleets to sail from behind
her naval base of Heligoland.

According to reports received here
from Berlin, Germany expects British
dreadnoughts to play a part in the de-
fence of Ostend. Nothing else at the
present moment seems available to
keep the invaders out of the Belgian
seaport, but, of course, events further
south will decide the ultimate action
with regard to Ostend.

The Hawke, which was laid down in
June, 1889, and launched on March 11,
1893, was completed on March 11, 1914.

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BRYCE'S NEUTRALITY
NOW SWISS CLASSIC

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Geneva, Oct. 16.—The remarkable
article of Viscount Bryce on neutral
nations and war has been translated and
published by nearly every paper of im-
portance in Switzerland, and has at-
tracted much attention in government
and military circles.

A schoolmaster proposes that the ar-
ticle be distributed in Swiss schools
among boys more than seventeen years
old as a standard work.

GERMANS AGAIN
TURN ON RUSSIANS

Resume the Offensive All Along
the Front, from the Vistula
to Galicia.

Petrograd, Oct. 16.—The following
official communication from the chief
of the Russian General Staff was given
out to-night:

"Small engagements have taken place
on the front in East Prussia.

"The Austro-German troops on Octo-
ber 15 assumed the offensive all along
the front between the Vistula River
and Galicia.

"South of Przemyśl we captured
three Austrian companies and six of-
ficers."

The official decision to defend the
city of Warsaw is regarded here as
important in two ways. First, it indi-
cates that the Germans have been
awarded in their attempts to straighten
their front along a north and south
line so that it would extend from Os-
trowka, sixty miles northeast of
Warsaw, through Sandomir into Gal-
icia, and, second, the Germans have
been obstructed in their plan to use
Warsaw as winter quarters.

German troops are now around Po-
lanska and Jurburg, just across the
boundary of East Prussia. The Rus-
sians at present are making every effort
to advance further than the east bound-
ary of East Prussia. Here the fight-
ing has ceased, while along the south-
ern limits of East Prussia there are
few reports of either army until
Russia's river is reached. Here the
Germans are trying to advance along
the left bank to avoid the strong fort-
ress of Górzewsk, on the right bank.

AERO DROPS TWO
BOMBS ON DUNKIRK

German Taube Brought to
Earth—Invaders Driven
Back at Courtrai.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Northeastern France, via London
(name suppressed by censor), Oct. 16.

The news that the Germans have en-
tered Ostend was telegraphed to the
French yesterday. The communication
lacked detail, but it was understood
that the port of Ostend was sur-
rounded without being bombarded.

Several German Taubes have paid
visits to Ostend during the last few
days, and seem to have left their cus-
tomary deposit of bombs, but without
doing much damage. Yesterday morn-
ing a German biplane hovered over
Dunkirk, and after taking a leisurely
survey of the fortifications, fell a
couple of bombs. The marksmanship
was bad, as it usually is in this kind
of warfare. One bomb fell into the sea
and the other fell on the shore.

The biplane did not get off scot free.
It was saluted with a hail of bullets
from the marksmen in the forts and
elsewhere, and some of them took ef-
fect. The machine staggered off in
the direction of Ostend, but it was
learned that it came down between
Breda and Nieuport. There, it was
found, one of the aviators had been
badly hit. He was removed in a dy-
ing condition to the nearest Red Cross
hospital, while the other was brought
back to Dunkirk.

Germans in Perilous Place.

A force of about 5,000 Germans are
now holding Bruges. Zeebrugge also
has been in the possession of the
enemy during the last twenty-four
hours. In attempts to extend their
hold from the coast to Ypres and
Courtrai the Germans appear to have
placed themselves in a very perilous
position.

Desperate fighting has taken place
both yesterday and to-day in the region
of Ypres and Courtrai, where the Ger-
man forces in Belgium are endeavoring
to effect a junction with the main army.
Several attacks of the enemy were re-
pulsed with heavy losses.

It is believed Dunkirk will be the
next objective of the German attack.

INVENTOR BUILDS
SUPER-ZEPPELINS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Geneva, Oct. 16.—For the last fort-
night Count Zeppelin has been paying
visits to Friedrichshafen, some
times remaining a day or two, super-
vising the construction of two new
Zeppelins, which will be ready soon.
Work on them is continuing night and
day, and the staff of men has been
doubled. Yesterday the count acted as
guide to a number of wounded German
soldiers, who are numerous in all the
towns around Lake Constance, and
showed them the works in detail.

Any foreigner approaching the sheds
is promptly arrested. The engineers
and workmen are openly boasting that
the more powerful new Zeppelin "can
remain in the air indefinitely." The
count is also supervising the construc-
tion of other Zeppelins at Düsseldorf
to replace those destroyed—and there
have been many since war was de-
clared.

OSTEND TAKEN
BY GERMANS,
REFUGEES SAY

Fugitives Declare Forces
of Kaiser Reached Sea
Port Yesterday.

OUTPOSTS SEEN NEAR
KNOCKE, COAST TOWN

Uhlans in Hotel de Ville
at Bruges Arrange
Local Rule.

MAIN ARMY STILL
PUSHING WESTWARD

Thousands of Belgians Huddle
in Big Beet Boats on
Dutch Canals.

London, Oct. 17.—The Germans en-
tered Ostend at 10:30 o'clock on Thurs-
day morning, according to "The Daily
Mail" correspondent, who left that port
at the moment of the German occupa-
tion.

"Their appearance excited a tremen-
dous commotion among the hundreds of
refugees who had been unable to get
away and stood panicstricken on the
quays," says the correspondent. "There
was an outburst of groans and hoots,
mingled with screams and cries."

The correspondent got away on a
small Red Cross motor boat.

"When we got a mile to seaward,"
he says, "we stopped to await events.
We put out a rowboat and went back
cautiously in the direction of the har-
bor. We were observed by a number
of German soldiers on shore, who fired
upon us. We lay down in the bottom
of the boat and got back to the motor
launch safely."

A dispatch to "The Daily News" from
Rotterdam, timed Thursday at mid-
night, says:

"The Germans to-day entered Zee-
brugge, from a military point of view
the most valuable port on the Belgian
coast. To the southwest communication
with Dunkirk, France, has been cut.
The German flag has been hoisted
ed all along the entire Dutch frontier."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rotterdam, Oct. 16.—Fugitives who
left Ostend this morning and have ar-
rived at Breda, Holland, state that Os-
tend is in the hands of the Germans.

Northeast of Ostend the Germans
have been rapidly pushing forward to
the coast. This afternoon their outposts
were seen in a village not far from the
popular watering place, Knocke, in the
extreme north of Belgium and about
ten miles north of Blankenberge. The
main army from Antwerp is advancing
westward.

Ostend to-day is practically isolated,
except for the coast road to Dunkirk.

Eight hundred Uhlans entered Bruges
last night and took possession of the
Hotel de Ville. Arrangements are be-
ing made with regard to the executive
services similar to those now in force
at Ghent.

The position in the neighborhood of
the Dutch frontier is becoming worse
hourly. Sixty thousand refugees, many
from Bruges, are estimated to have
passed through Sluis during the last
forty-eight hours. Twenty large sugar
beet boats at Breskens are being used
as temporary lodging places.

At Damme, on the road from Bruges,
the Germans are holding the refugees
back.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that
as the ships destroyed were private
property, Germany is entitled to levy
an increased war fine on the city on
that account.

London, Oct. 17.—A wireless message
received here last night from Berlin
states that the occupation of Ostend
has been officially announced there.

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GERMAN GUNBOAT
REPORTED CAUGHT

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the
Central News from Melbourne says
that advices of the capture of a Ger-
man gunboat have been received by the
government from New Guinea.

TO BOYCOTT ALL
WHO AID GERMANS

Paris, Oct. 16.—Arthur David-Men-
del, president of the Chamber of Com-
merce, commenting on the sequestra-
tion of German and Austrian property
by the French government, says:
"The boycott against German prod-
ucts, intelligently practiced, can con-
tribute powerfully toward shortening
the war. The fight, however, must be
carried on not only against German
and Austrian goods with a penalty to
the Italians, Swiss, Dutch, Americans,
British, Belgians, Russians, and also
the French who are being seduced by
prospects of gain."

GLADSTONE HAS
FAITH IN BOERS

Former Governor of So.
Africa Says All Will
Defend Union.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Oct. 17.—Lord Gladstone,
former Governor General of the Union
of South Africa, in an interview pub-
lished to-day says:

"There is no real significance in the
treachery and desertion of Colonel Mar-
itz. I do not believe his action would
be connected with the resignation of
General Beyer or with what is known
as the Hertzog movement. Colonel Mar-
itz acted on his own responsibility."

"The Union each year marks the in-
creasing solidarity between the British
and the Dutch. Efficiency in govern-
ment, development of agriculture, min-
ing and increase of trade in every di-
rection are the definite results of the
Union operating for unity."

"Racialism, instead of making for di